

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,718

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1972

Established 1887

Would Include N. Vietnam

Thieu Sees Area Summit Solution

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu said in an interview yesterday that the Soviet Union had urged North Vietnam to begin a military offensive here to block any efforts by the United States and China to "solve this war" during President Nixon's talks in Peking.

However, Mr. Thieu said, South Vietnamese Army officials and U.S. bombing had prevented the threat from materializing.

He thought Russia was worried that Washington and Peking might find "a basic agreement to restore peace in Indochina" and was determined to prove that the key to any solution lay in Moscow, not in Peking.

Mr. Thieu repudiated all thought of invading North Vietnam should the conflict continue. He expressed willingness to join with that country and eight other Southeast Asian states in a kind of neutral bloc that would renounce foreign bases or alliances in this area.

Looking toward the future, Mr. Thieu thought the Indochina situation must return to that outlined in the 1954 and 1962 Geneva agreements on Vietnam and Laos respectively.

He thought it impossible to envision an eventual reunification of the two Vietnams, under existing circumstances, but he firmly refused to consider any thought of invading North Vietnam. "I rule this out," the South Vietnamese president added.

What he would like to see for all Southeast Asia is development of a buffer zone with international

"I do not think neutralization is the correct word to describe our goal. The three superpowers—America, Russia and China—should be neutralized while the weak states in Southeast Asia should be turned into a buffer zone which is not violated by anyone. We do not want to be violated by anyone or to attack anyone."



Nguyen Van Thieu

here or any alliances in this area."

Speaking English, seemingly at ease and brushing aside as unimportant those reports of differences between him and Secretary of State William P. Rogers concerning Mr. Thieu's flexibility on the Paris peace talks, the president contended: "Nothing came of the so-called offensive they [the enemy] were supposed to be mounting here during President Nixon's visit to Peking. I imagine they will try an all-out offensive later on to exploit political differences in the United States and to press Nixon to yield more in negotiations."

Division Near Kantam

He thought there was no doubt that the enemy had hoped to mount a major operation this month to coincide with President Nixon's trip. "They introduced a whole division into South Vietnam, west of the Kantam-Pleiku area," he continued.

They also initiated small guerrilla attacks around the country. However, the main thrust west of Pleiku-Pleiku was set back by South Vietnamese ground attacks and the United States bombing.

Mr. Thieu predicted another limited enemy offensive effort when Mr. Nixon visits Moscow in May—to demonstrate how strong the Communist position is in the Indochina war. He also forecast a strong offensive late this summer that would seek to influence the U.S. elections against Mr. Nixon. He foresaw a final military attempt next year before Hanoi "might be ready for peace."

"Must Have a Victory"

"What the Communists really want is to defeat Nixon," Mr. Thieu said. "They know it will be very hard to impose their viewpoint if he is re-elected. Therefore they want to smash his Vietnamization program and also try to develop another offensive for a battlefield victory. They must have a victory on the battlefield first if they are to get any great concessions."

"If Nixon is re-elected, I think Hanoi will still try another military offensive in 1973, when the American forces have gone from here. After that, they might be ready for peace. But right now their tactic is fight and talk, and fight."

He said he might decide to fade away or to turn their main effort to Laos and Cambodia, seeking a political advantage there.

President Thieu received me in his palatial office in the center of Saigon. Three helicopters, three tanks, several jeeps and armed soldiers were distributed around the spacious grounds.

The so-called incident between him and Mr. Rogers had been "greatly exaggerated," Mr. Thieu insisted, and was now "over and forgotten." Mr. Thieu was asked whether he would run for re-election if he did resign a month before free elections—as pledged in the Washington-Saigon peace proposal.

"I cannot answer that yet," he said. "It is a very delicate question. My only dream is to bring peace to Vietnam. I am ready to return to civilian life as a simple citizen. When I proposed to resign a month before new elections I did so in all sincerity and honesty."

"I cannot predict anything else (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

To Protest U.S. Bombing

Reds Walk Out of Vietnam Talks

By Henry Ginger

PARIS, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The Communist delegation walked out of a session of the Vietnam peace talks today in an unprecedented protest against the American bombing of North Vietnam.

Only a few minutes after the 14th session of the talks had been convened, the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations were heading toward the door, leaving the Americans and the South Vietnamese to register their protest on a tape recorder.

The session lasted 17 minutes, the shortest on record.

William J. Porter, the chief American delegate, and Pham Dang Lam, the head South Vietnamese delegate, were surprised to find the Communists already in their seats when they arrived in the conference room. Usually, the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong arrive late.

Communist Turn

It was the Communist turn to speak first. Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese delegate, declared that the American bombers had launched repeated raids against his country, notably Feb. 17 and 18, during the Vietnamese New Year festival.

He said the Communists had been "numerous deaths and injuries" had been caused by the bombing, which had also been intensified in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

"As a sign of energetic protest," Mr. Thuy said, "the delegation of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam decides to suspend the work of this 14th session; the 14th session of the conference will be held next Thursday, March 2."

But all the delegations must agree to set a date, and both the United States and South Vietnam refused to do this immediately. As has happened several times in the last two months, the continuation of the conference was again up in the air.

In the past, the Communists have canceled meetings to protest

American bombings, but the cancellations were always notified to the allied side before the meetings began. The Saigon and U.S. delegations accused the North Vietnamese of violating the rules of procedure, which call for the session to end when all sides signify they have nothing more to say. This is the first time that one side has walked out on the other.

Those who have noted the Vietnamese Communist annoyance with President Nixon's current visit to China thought it might have had some connection with today's action. Hanoi has insisted, and reiterated its position today, that the United States must reach an agreement with the Vietnamese in Paris.

By underlining their action this morning their grievances with the United States, the Communists were felt to be warning

both Washington and Peking against trying to reach an understanding on Vietnam over their heads.

Nguyen Thanh Le, the Hanoi spokesman, said rumors of a meeting between President Nixon and North Vietnamese leaders in China were "without foundation."

Today's meeting was the first in two weeks. The United States and Saigon had refused to meet last week in protest against the "intolerable pressure" of a world peace conference that met in nearby Versailles to back the Communist demands for total American military withdrawal by a specific date and the removal of the Saigon administration.

The Communists, in turn, accused the United States of trying to sabotage the peace talks and insisted that a meeting be held today. The allies gave their agreement yesterday.

Military Chief Calls Israel Defenseless in Old Borders

TEL AVIV, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Israel would be unable to defend itself against future Arab attack if it completely withdrew from all the Arab territory it conquered in the 1967 Middle East war, Lt. Gen. David Elazar said today.

"I don't believe that there is any military possibility, that there is any strategic possibility, to defend this country inside these old borders, and therefore, I believe we have to improve our borders in order to get the minimum of safety," Gen. Elazar said at his first meeting with foreign newsmen since he became chief of staff last December.

"I don't say the borders have to be along the present cease-fire lines, but I can say that the old, so-called armistice lines are not safe borders."

In a wide-ranging review of the present military situation, Gen. Elazar said he believed the present cease-fire between Egypt

and Israel will continue for the next several months, while attempts are made to find a political solution.

"What will happen after several months depends on political progress," he said.

"If no political progress is made toward a peace settlement, the danger of renewed fighting will be increased. However, he added: "I believe we are superior, even when there is limited Soviet involvement. I cannot say the same of a massive Russian involvement, and our interest is that the United States have to deter the Russians from a massive involvement in the Middle East," he said.

The military commander said he believed the Soviet Union did not want to see a renewal of Middle East fighting, because it was more interested in consolidating its strategic bases in the area. Egypt, he added, could not go to war without permission.

Mirages for Libya

Gen. Elazar also said that Libya was getting Mirage jet aircraft from France for the Egyptian forces despite French assurances that the planes would not be used against Israel.

Referring to the 110 Mirages Libya ordered from France in a controversial deal two years ago, Gen. Elazar said: "We know that Egyptian pilots fly in these Mirages. We know some Egyptian pilots were in France, we know that Egyptian pilots were among those who flew the planes from France."

"Libya is helping Egypt very much by getting these Mirages for the Egyptian forces."

The Israeli chief of staff warned Lebanon, "We don't intend to tolerate terrorist activity along the border." His warning came shortly after a military spokesman said that the Israeli army

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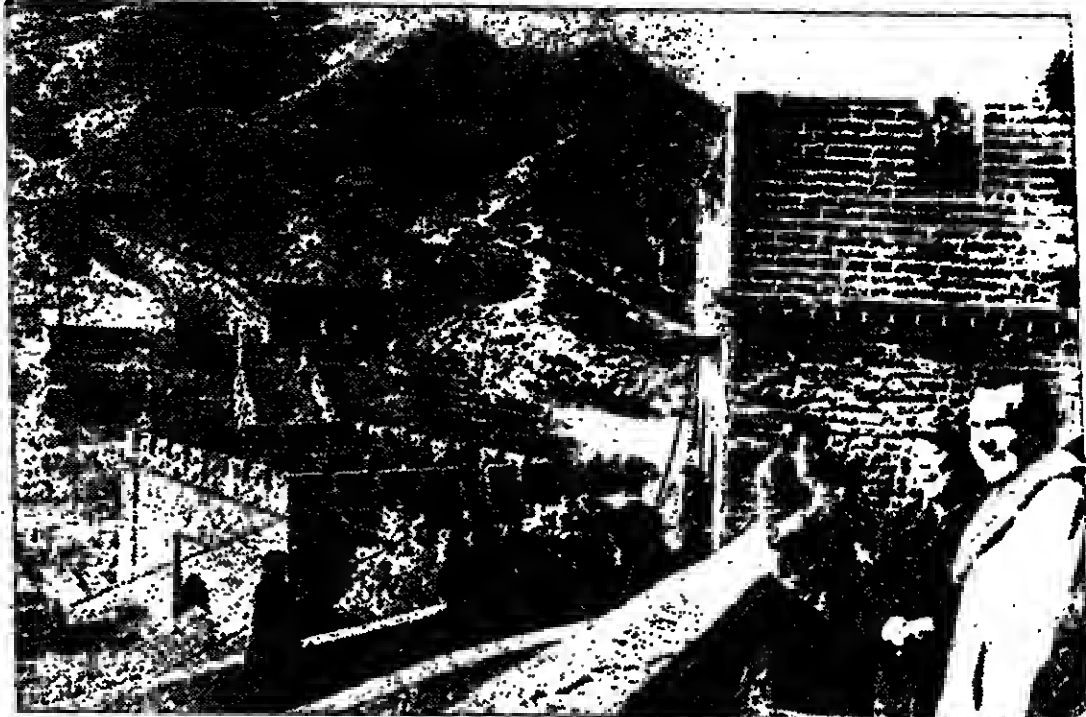
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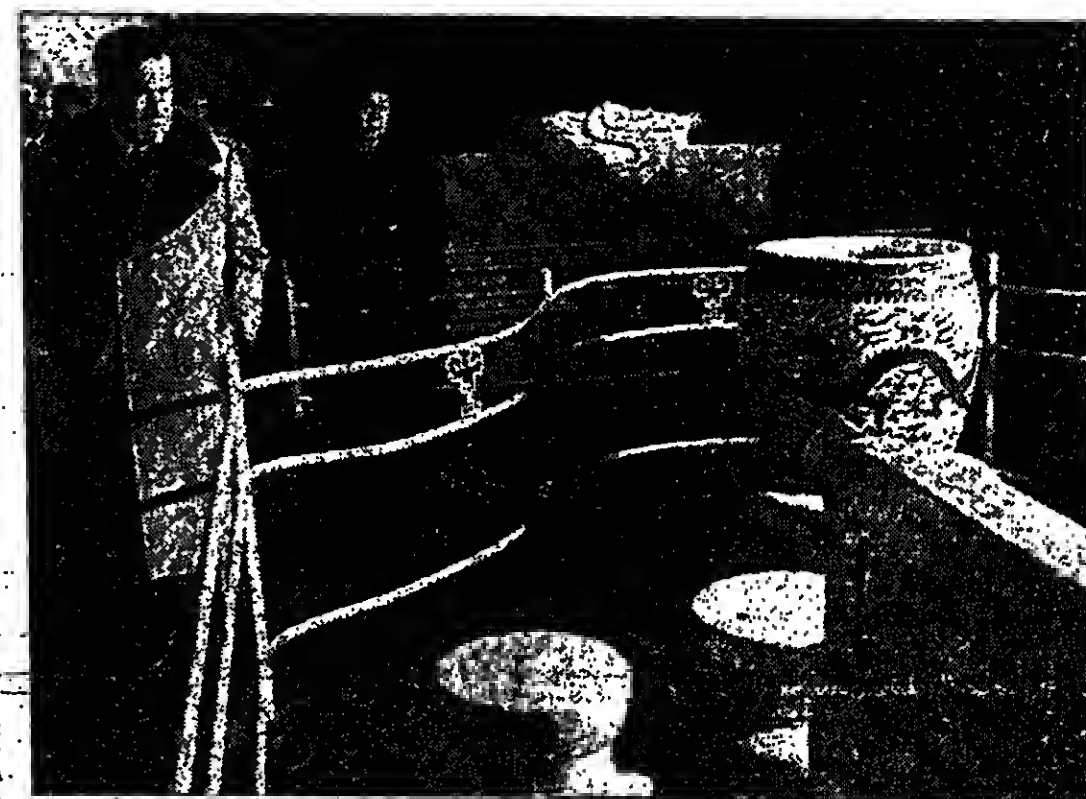
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MAKING THE ROUNDS—President Nixon enjoys laugh with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien at Great Wall of China yesterday. Wall continues over mountains in background.



SEEKING THE SIGHTS—President Nixon and his large party inspecting the interior of the Ming tombs, which was part of an extensive sightseeing tour yesterday.

Total Time Together Now 24 Hours

Nixon, Chou in 3d Lengthy Session

PEKING, Feb. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai today had another prolonged summit talk, further exploring ways of opening the wall of hostility that has divided the United States and Communist China for 22 years.

Their meeting, in the Great Hall of the People, lasted three hours and they then spent two more hours together at a large but informal and private dinner. Today's discussion was their third lengthy "working session" following a large ceremonial opening talk Monday. The two leaders have now been together more than 24 hours, with more than half that total devoted to official negotiation.

Today's talks began a few hours after Mr. and Mrs. Nixon visited

the 2,500-year-old Great Wall of China, in an informal meeting at the wall, some 35 miles north of Peking, Mr. Nixon told newsmen.

"What is most important is that we have an open world. As we look at this wall, we do not want walls of any kind between people and I think one of the results of our trip—we hope—may be that the walls that are erected, whether they be physical walls like this or whether they are other walls of ideology or philosophy, will not divide the peoples of the world."

The fourth of the conferences that have taken place between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou was like the others, closed. Newsmen were shut out from the site by a silk curtain and got only brief glimpses of the participants before doors were closed.

Cultural Ties

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou were believed to be building upon an agreement, thought to be already reached, to expand and continue Chinese-American cultural contacts.

It is thought that the two have agreed to a broad exchange of students, scholars and newsmen. Long-assignment diplomats here feel also that the two leaders have made progress toward a declaration of "peaceful coexistence."

The declaration is said to acknowledge the deep ideological differences between their two nations, but to pledge cooperation wherever possible to eliminate points of conflict in Asia.

During his outing before his talks with the premier today, Mr. Nixon seemed pleased with the results so far of his summit.

A newsmen asked the President if he would recommend that Americans apply for Chinese visas to visit this land.

Mr. Nixon replied: "I would not comment on that until after the meetings."

Then he added, however: "I hope one of the developments... is that the American people will come here and the Chinese people will go to the United States."

Ron Ziegler, White House press secretary, later continued to turn away all questions on the progress

of the talks with the statement: "I'm not prepared to discuss it."

A formal communiqué is expected to be issued at the conclusion of the Nixon-Chou talks, but there was no official word on this. The two are scheduled for another meeting, tomorrow, a session to be followed by a formal banquet given by Mr. Nixon for his hosts in response to one tendered him and Mrs. Nixon Monday night.

It was speculated that Mr. Nixon would meet once again with Chairman Mao Tse-tung before his departure from China on Monday. The President conferred with the "spiritual leader" of the Chinese Communist movement for an hour on Monday.

A second meeting with Mr. Mao may take place at Hangchow, a resort town which Mr. and Mrs. Nixon will visit Saturday. The chairman spends a good deal of time at the coastal city, 710 miles from his capital.

Mr. Nixon's first public comment on his visit came when he hailed his tour of the Great Wall of China.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

U.K. Hurriedly Enacts Law For Army Powers in Ulster

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—A hastily submitted bill giving British troops legal authority for their security operations in Northern Ireland was passed by both houses of Parliament early today and given royal assent to become law.

It was the first time since 1931 that a bill was rushed through both houses in a single day without first appearing on the agenda.

The bill became necessary after a Northern Ireland High Court judge ruled in effect yesterday morning that activities such as crowd dispersal and search missions were not within the army's jurisdiction under existing legislation.

The court allowed appeals by five men—including two Northern Irish members of Parliament—against convictions on charges of failing to heed army orders to disperse during a demonstration last August.

Without the bill, which has been made retroactive, the army could not have legally continued

Senate Unit For 7.89% Devaluing Of Dollar

Repricing Gold At \$38 an Ounce

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The Senate Banking Committee today unanimously approved a 7.89 percent devaluation of the dollar.

The action came after Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns told the committee that legislation raising the price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce would be necessary to help stabilize the international monetary situation and serve as a starting point for further world trade and monetary reform.

The agreement to devalue the dollar had been negotiated on Dec. 18 at a Washington meeting of the Group of Ten—the 10 richest non-Communist nations of the world.

The Federal Reserve Board chairman declared that approval of a bill ratifying this agreement would "constitute a critical commitment made in behalf of the U.S. government."

He told the panel that ratification would substantially improve the U.S. balance of payments and "the lower price of dollars will tend to stimulate foreign investments and travel in the United States."

However, Mr. Burns cautioned that "two years or so may be needed before the full extent of the favorable shift in trade is felt."

Mr. Burns also said, "what the world needs at present is a simple gold bill from the Congress." He said it would be undesirable at the present time for Congress to authorize Americans to buy, sell and hold gold.

He said this would only "stir up some speculation in gold markets and have an adverse effect on foreign exchange markets." However, he left the door open to future consideration of private ownership of gold by Americans.

No Flexible Power

The reserve chairman also rejected a suggestion by Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, D., Ill., that it might be wise to give the Treasury flexible power to raise the price of gold in the future.

In response to a question by Sen. John Tower, R., Texas, Mr. Burns said: "I am not sure we will have demonetization of gold. In fact, I doubt it seriously."

Mr. Burns said in the future there would likely be "a reduced role, but I doubt if gold will be demonetized in the very near future."

Mr. Burns said that the world's financial powers will have to re-examine the role of gold in the international monetary system and its relation to other reserve assets such as special drawing rights.

Asked by Sen. Robert Taft Jr., R., Ohio, about the impact of low interest rates on U.S. monetary relations abroad, Mr. Burns responded, "I am not ready to say the interest rates in this country are low." He said that in the historical perspective U.S. interest rates were high.

"Those who criticize our interest rates as being too low" should look to some foreign interest rates and "ask if they are too high," Mr. Burns said.

The bill ratifying the devaluation now goes to the Senate floor but at present there were no indications of when the full Senate might vote on it. The House Banking Committee will begin hearings on the measure next Tuesday.

Senate Votes CAB Power Over Foreign Airline Rates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The Senate, in a move aimed at stopping discount rates by foreign air carriers operating between the United States and Europe, voted today to give the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) power to suspend or cancel fares established by foreign airlines.

The measure, passed by a voice vote, was a response to unprecedented discount fares being offered by Lufthansa of West Germany and Sabena of Belgium.

The administration bill claimed Lufthansa's \$210 excursion fare between the United States and West Germany was a serious threat to the survival of U.S. airlines which serve the same markets.

The bill would give the CAB authority to reject foreign carrier rates or suspend them for up to one year if it finds them to be unreasonably low. The President would be empowered to reverse the board's decision within 10 days.

The Senate rejected an administration proposal that the CAB be empowered to prescribe rates, a function now held by the International Air Transport Association.

Daniel Berrigan Is Paroled, Assails Nixon's China Trip

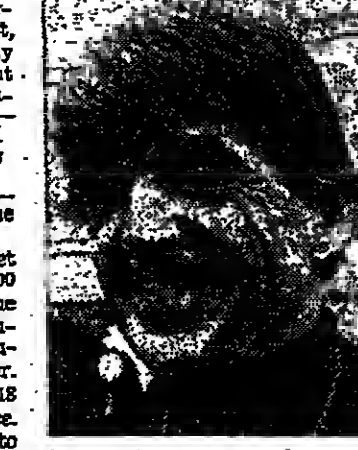
DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 24 (UPI)—The Rev. Daniel J. Berrigan, the Jesuit peace activist, was paroled from prison today and promptly attacked President Nixon's China trip as "an enormous deception" of the American people.

The anti-war priest and poet was greeted with jubilation by 300 supporters and friends as he emerged from the two-story Danbury Federal Correctional Institution into freezing, snowy weather. He was paroled after serving 18 months of a three-year sentence.

Father Berrigan was paroled to the Southern District of New York for health reasons. He was convicted for burning draft records in Catoonsville, Md., in 1968.

He will live at the Fordham University residence of his Jesuit provincial, the Very Rev. Robert A. Mitchell, with no restrictions on his speaking or writing but some on his travel. He will be associated with Woodstock College, N.Y.

At a press conference after a Roman Catholic service at St. Gregory the Great parish gymnasium, Father Berrigan attacked President Nixon's "unfalsified



The Rev. Daniel Berrigan after release yesterday.

business" of the Vietnam war, called the freeing of Angela Davis on bail, assailed racism in prisons and pledged himself to a continuing "active role" in the peace movement.

"The President would like to declare the business of the war finished," he said, "but we have learned to measure the distance between his words and deeds, his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

On 'Nonpolitical' China Trip

Aide Predicts Nixon Report to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Herbert G. Klein, communications director for the Nixon administration, said at a New Hampshire press conference yesterday that President Nixon is likely to deliver a nationwide report next Wednesday or Thursday about his trip to China.

Mr. Klein said that "the format has not been developed," but the President probably would make his report to the nation following his briefing of the cabinet and high-ranking members of Congress just after his return early next week.

Mr. Klein said that an informal White House survey, including telephone calls, queries of leaders throughout the nation and a sampling of White House mail, found the Chinese trip to be popular with "a very overwhelming margin" of the American people.



Herbert G. Klein

Mr. Nixon will return from China Monday or Tuesday, about a week before the March 7 New Hampshire primary, but Mr. Klein said that the President believes "it wouldn't be the thing for him to do to go to that state before the election."

Politics Are 'Separate'

He denied that the Nixon trip was timed for its effect on the

atically" supporting Mr. Nixon's re-election.

"We note with pride President Nixon's historic journey... We join with all Americans in the fervent hope that this will bring closer a generation of peace."

It is another dimension of President Nixon's outstanding leadership in international affairs, the governor's statement said.

The GOP governors, who issued the statement after a breakfast meeting with Attorney General John N. Mitchell, reported that Mr. Nixon told them at a dinner conference at the White House on Feb. 1 that the Republican campaign this year would be directed to all states.

In a subsequent letter to Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken, chairman of the GOP governors, Mr. Nixon pledged to "go all out" to campaign in 1972 without writing off any state or section of the country.

In a related development, the Baltimore Sun reported yesterday that Mr. Nixon plans to appear in Illinois, Wisconsin and California before the forthcoming presidential primaries in those states.

Quoting Republican sources, the paper said that Mr. Nixon's trip will amount to campaigning although they may not be purely political trips.

Meanwhile, the five Democratic presidential candidates in the March 7 New Hampshire primary are scheduled to meet two days before the voting for a 90-minute, "live" televised debate on the state's educational television network.

Agreement on procedural details for the debate was reached in Manchester, N.H., last night. Democratic entered in the nation's leadoff presidential primary are Senators Edward S. Muskie of Maine, George McGovern of South Dakota and Vance Hartke of Indiana, Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles and social worker Edward C. Hartford, Conn.

Other political developments:

Thirteen candidates filed notices that they plan to enter the June 5 presidential primary in California.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's campaign manager, Jack Chestnut, said in Washington today that early reports from precincts indicate that Sen. Humphrey will get at least 45 of the 64 delegates to the national convention from his home state of Minnesota despite young voters' support for an anti-Humphrey "peace coalition."

Sen. McGovern's headquarters said that returns available from Minnesota last night indicated that Sen. Humphrey would get 37 delegates, Sen. McGovern 17, Eugene J. McCarthy 8 and Rep. Shirley Chisholm 2.

Angela Davis Freed on Bail On New Rule

Defense Cites Repeal Of Capital Punishment

By Philip Hager

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 24.—Angela Davis, held in jail since October, 1970, was released on bail yesterday in a decision based on the California Supreme Court's recent ruling striking down the death penalty in California.

Mrs. Davis was released by a Santa Clara County Superior Court judge following a closed hearing. She was freed just five days before she is to go on trial for murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in the Marin County Civic Center shooting of August, 1970.

Judge Richard E. Aronson set bail at \$102,500, with \$100,000 in cash.

Mrs. Davis left the jail in Palo Alto in a black and white Mustang, accompanied by defense attorney Margaret Burnham, for an undisclosed destination as a crowd of about 150 supporters applauded and shouted "Right on, Angela!"



Smiling Angela Davis gives "black power" salute as she emerges from Palo Alto jail yesterday, free on bail.

Clenched-Fist Salute

Mrs. Davis smiled and waved both hands in a clenched-fist salute.

(Mrs. Davis said, "I can hardly believe it" as she walked out of the jail, according to defense attorney Margaret Burnham.)

(Later, Mrs. Davis held a news conference and she felt "fine—better than I have for 16 months," according to United Press International.)

(Mrs. Davis told a packed audience of nearly 200 newsmen and supporters that her release on bail was due to the "power of the people," but that there was much yet to be achieved in releasing "all political prisoners.")

(She mentioned the "Soledad Brothers" and the "San Quentin Six," after she had referred to the "murder" of George Jackson and the "massacre" at Attica Prison.)

(Mrs. Davis was one of the three "Soledad Brothers" accused of killing a guard at Soledad Prison in 1970. She was killed at San Quentin Prison last Aug. 21 in a violent rampage in which two trustees and three guards were also killed.)

(The "San Quentin Six" are six prisoners charged with the killing of a guard.)

(Although Mrs. Davis is not allowed to attend rallies or political gatherings without prior court permission, her attorneys apparently decided she could read a short statement of appreciation to the people who had helped her obtain freedom.)

(Franklin Alexander, co-chairman of the United National Committee to Free Angela Davis, was asked how Mrs. Davis spent last night, her first of freedom. "Celebrating," he said. "There was a party, close friends, there were a couple of bottles of champagne. And we were indeed high and happy all night long.")

(As Mrs. Davis spent her first day of freedom on bail, legislators moved to change the law under which she was released, and attorneys for Juan Corona, accused killer of 25 persons, demanded bail for her client, too.)

(Mrs. Davis was driven past cheering supporters after her release. Her defense attorneys said "We're ready, we've been ready" for the start of her trial Monday.)

(Until now, Judge Aronson had denied bail, citing a state constitutional provision that prohibited bail in capital cases where "proof of guilt is evident or the presumption great there-of.")

The defense renewed its motion for bail shortly after the California Supreme Court's ruling last Friday that capital punishment is unconstitutional.

Howard Moore Jr., one of Mrs. Davis's lawyers, told reporters: "Today there are no capital offenses in California. As a result, there is now no reason to hold Mrs. Davis without bail."

The prosecutor, Assistant State Attorney General Albert W. Harris Jr., conceded that the California Supreme Court ruling appeared to clear the legal obstacle to her release on bail.

But Mr. Harris contended that

Kleindienst Backed by Senate Panel

Vote Is 13-0 for Mitchell's Successor

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today unanimously approved President Nixon's nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as successor to John N. Mitchell as U.S. Attorney General.

Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., the committee chairman, told newsmen he expected that the nomination would be reported to the Senate floor next Tuesday or Wednesday. Confirmation seems assured. Just when the final vote will come is up to Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield.

The committee vote was 13 to 0, including Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who had sharply questioned Mr. Kleindienst on civil rights and electronic eavesdropping. The Massachusetts Democrat said that he will also vote for confirmation in the Senate.

Sen. Kennedy said that he voted for Mr. Kleindienst, who is now the No. 2 man in the Justice Department, because he concluded that the President was entitled to have the man he wanted as attorney general. He drew a sharp distinction between appointments to the cabinet, which is part of the executive, and appointments to the judiciary, which is a separate branch of government.

To File Statements

However, Sen. Kennedy said that he would file a statement outlining his areas of disagreement with policies supported by Mr. Kleindienst. Other committee liberals are expected to file similar statements.

Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., a Judiciary Committee member, expressed the hope that the Senate would act on the nomination by Wednesday afternoon, the day that Mr. Mitchell's resignation takes effect.

The Judiciary Committee also unanimously approved the nomination of L. Patrick Gray 3d to succeed Mr. Kleindienst as deputy attorney general.

During the three days of hearings, Mr. Kleindienst told the committee that he favored electronic eavesdropping without prior court approval in cases involving the national security and that he made no distinction between foreign and domestic threats. He also opposed legalization of sale or possession of marijuana and declared that federal legislation designed to outlaw cheap handguns would be virtually unenforceable.

House Passes \$3.2-Billion Money Bill for Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—The House today passed a \$3.2-billion money appropriation for foreign aid and related agencies—the last step in Congress' four-month foreign-aid battle—and sent it to the Senate for final action.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., indicated the Senate might vote on sending the bill to President Nixon before the end of the day.

The measure appropriates \$2.62 billion for foreign aid itself and the rest for related programs including \$72 million for the Peace Corps. The aid total is about \$900 million below President Nixon's request.

The measure restores \$86 million for the United Nations' own foreign program, from which the House had voted to withhold the entire 1972 U.S. contribution, and the International Bank money the House had sharply curbed.

Rep. Otto E. Passman, D., La., the bill's floor manager, told the House he would like to take the UN out of the foreign aid business but he added that with the program going ahead Congress had to be responsible and put up the U.S. funding share.

One hundred and twenty-four nations have already begun their contributions, Rep. Passman told the House. "We stood alone. We had no choice."

In key decisions Tuesday, House and Senate conferees raised supporting assistance (war-related)

economic aid) from the Senate's \$400 million to \$550 million, only \$25 million below the House figure.

Military assistance, which Sen. Proxmire dislikes, was set at \$300 million, compared with an initial Senate figure of \$350 million.

Development loans, for which the House had voted \$250 million and the Senate \$150 million, was split at \$200 million.

The conferees followed the Senate bill in restoring money for the United Nations Development Fund, voting \$127 million. The House had provided only \$41 million for international organizations, including the United Nations.

The bill also carries \$400 million in direct funds for foreign military credit sales, with a credit limit of \$550 million, of which \$300 million is reserved for Israel. The final bill provides \$300 million for Bangladesh refugee relief, \$1 million for the Alliance for Progress and \$180 million for general technical assistance.

The bill carries \$139 million for Cuban refugees, \$72 million for the Peace Corps (the House had voted \$88 million, the Senate \$77.2 million) and \$123 million for the World Bank.

A BANK DEPOSIT
will allow your capital to increase by
32%
in 3 years
NET OF ALL CHARGES

SOCIÉTÉ DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS
registered on the list of Banks under N° 1807 (French Law of June 13, 1941)
25, rue d'Alsace, MONTE-CARLO (Principality of Monaco)
Booklet n° 104 HT non-committal

Nixon and Chou Conduct A 3d Lengthy Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Wall for the chat with American newsmen today.

Standing in cold winter sunshine on the longest wall ever erected by mankind, he observed, "We do not want walls of any kind," and made his statement about physical, ideological or philosophical walls.

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, who accompanied the Nixon to the wall over roads carefully cleared of all ice and snow after a two-day snowfall, commented after the President's remarks were translated: "Mr. President has given a very good speech."

After resting in a tea-house with the 75 people who accompanied them, the Nixons drove to the

500-year-old Ming Tomb, where they passed in awe at gigantic marble carvings, elephants and lions which lined the road.

Three plump, rosy-cheeked little girls in red, pink and blue jackets gave a rope-jumping demonstration for the Nixons. Their pig-tails each were tied with a brightly colored bow.

"It's worth coming here," the President said.

Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Chinese Foreign Minister Chou Feng-tai today held a three-hour afternoon meeting, their third session during the Americans' visit.

The two foreign ministers were believed hammering out specific language of general agreements reached by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou on cultural exchanges and continuing diplomatic contacts, short of formal relations.

An estimated 100 persons attended the informal dinner to night. The Nixons then returned to their lakeside guest villa.

There was a further manifestation of the warmup in Chinese-American relations at a non-official level when members of the U.S. news contingent were guests of the Ministry of Information at a lavish dinner at a Peking restaurant tonight.

Chang Chieh-chi, a leading official of Xinhua, the government news agency, said in a toast: "Now the doors of friendship have finally been opened and more and more journalists have flocked to China to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the American and Chinese people."

Responding for the American newsmen, R.H. Shackford, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, expressed hope that the breakthrough visit "will be the beginning of a new era in Chinese-American relations."

Rogers Message, Optimistic

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Rogers reported from Peking today that President Nixon's talks with Chinese leaders "have been extremely useful to both sides in reopening communications and exploring mutual concerns."

In a message to Republican governors convening here, he described the meetings with Chairman Mao and Premier Chou as "one of the most challenging diplomatic opportunities with which I have had the privilege of being associated."

While Mr. Rogers gave no indication of the subjects being discussed in Peking, the tone of his message was viewed by observers as further evidence of U.S. satisfaction with the way the U.S.-Chinese summit is proceeding.

Grand Jury Gives Irvings Second Delay

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP).—The appointment of a grand jury to investigate the death of Clifford Irving and his wife Edith have to appear before a grand jury has been postponed for the second time.

The Irvings had been scheduled to talk today to the grand jury considering the possibility of mail fraud in transactions for Mr. Irving's "autobiography" of Howard Hughes.

They now are tentatively scheduled to see the grand jury next Tuesday, eight days before a scheduled extradition hearing for Mrs. Irving, a Swiss citizen. She was arrested last week on a Swiss warrant alleging fraud and embezzlement involving \$650,000 in checks the McGraw-Hill publisher intended for Mr. Hughes.

The postponement of the grand jury appointment increased speculation that the Irvings are still trying to reach some sort of understanding with U.S. authorities. It has been said Mr. Irving might be willing to tell his whole story and perhaps plead guilty to certain charges if his wife is not prosecuted.

The grand jury appearance of Mr. Irving's researcher, David Suskind, was also postponed until next week.

Exposé Planned

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Viking Press announced yesterday it would publish within two months a book entitled "Hoax: The Infamous Exposure of Howard Hughes."

The book has been written by an investigative team of the London Sunday Times. A spokesman said the book would contain "hitherto unknown information about the Clifford Irving plot from sources who have so far remained silent about their intimate role in the affair."

Social Security Increase Of 20% In U.S. Seen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., introduced legislation yesterday to increase Social Security benefits by 20 percent on June 1. He called on the Senate to include the boost in a pending welfare reform bill.

The across-the-board increase would be substituted for a proposed 5 percent raise approved by the House last year when it passed its version of the welfare measure. Rep. Mills is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and his proposal of the extra Social Security benefits for an estimated 26 million beneficiaries virtually assures that it will be approved.

Calif. Jail Guards Start to Fight Ban On Death Penalty

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 24 (UPI).—California prison guards yesterday began a drive to amend the state constitution and thus override the California Supreme Court's ban on the death penalty.

They will need 520,806 signatures of registered voters to place the issue on the November general election ballot.

Spearheading the drive is the 3,000-member California Correctional Officers Association.

"There is absolutely no doubt that capital punishment is a deterrent to crime," said Sgt. Moe Camacho, association president and a guard at Soledad Prison.

The Supreme Court struck down the death penalty last week, ruling by a 6-to-1 vote.

Since January, 1970, 33 employees and inmates have been killed in California prisons. Mr. Camacho claimed elimination of the death penalty will result in a "prison blood bath that will claim the lives of many officers and inmates alike."

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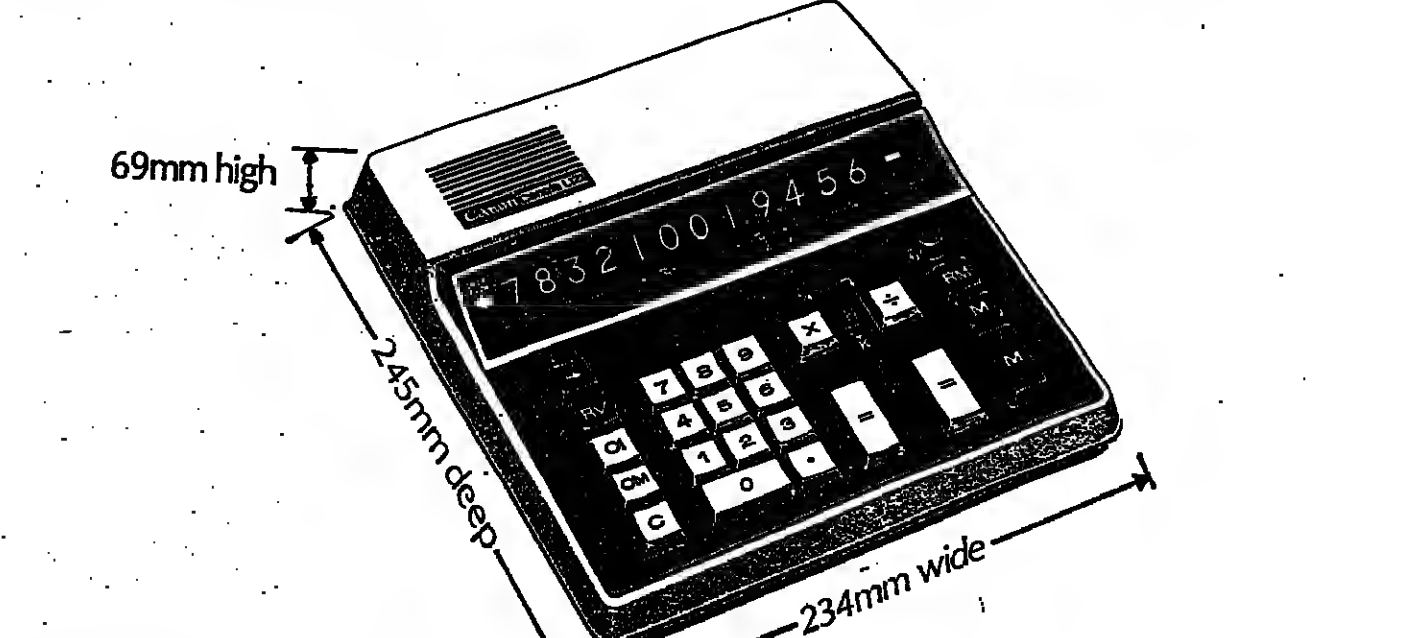
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Terror: Use and Abuse

Ulster—it is its tragedy—has been providing a case history in the use and abuse of terror as a political weapon. Unfortunately, whatever the troubles of Northern Ireland may contribute to revolutionary textbooks, they do not seem to be producing a solution for the divided island. And very similar lessons might have been deduced, at less cost in life, from such apparently distant—in place and circumstance—disorders as those which occurred on American college campuses in the late 1960s.

The technique of terror clearly can be directed at two main objectives. One is the disruption of the society affected, in the hope of evoking a direct reformist or revolutionary response. The other is to "radicalize" a situation in which there is only a potential for revolution.

In American universities, both effects were probably sought, but the latter predominated. There would be peaceful demonstrations over some issue—the Vietnam war, the composition of the board of trustees, the tenure of a controversial professor. The radicals would press beyond the generally accepted limits of permissibility by stone-throwing, occupation of college buildings, arson or bombs. This would bring in the police or, as at Kent State, the National Guard. There would be mass arrests, or shootings, and the reaction to this repression usually "radicalized" the bulk of the student body.

There might, however, be other reactions. If terror went a bit too far, it could create a backlash. Or reforms might blunt the edge of the radical thrust, internal dissensions splinter it. For a variety of reasons, the American campus has been a far more

peaceful place in the 1970s than in the previous decade.

The Roman Catholics of Northern Ireland went through the initial phase of peaceful demonstration, for reformist purposes. The Irish Republican Army ("Provisionals" at first; "Officials" later) began bombing and sniping for revolutionary ends. Repression—the internment policy, the return of fire by the British Army and the culminating killings on Bloody Sunday—achieved, to a very large extent, the aim of revolutionizing the Catholic population of Northern Ireland. Terror, coupled with the governmental reaction and the failure to make effective reforms, had radicalized most of Ireland.

Then the IRA—the "Officials," this time—blew up an officers' mess at Aldershot, leaving seven dead: five waitresses, a gardener and a Roman Catholic chaplain. This stupid brutality created its own reaction. It seems to have caused the British Parliament, shaken by Bloody Sunday, to close ranks again; it gave the government in Dublin an opportunity to clamp down on the IRA—which it fears almost as much as does the government in Stormont.

This could be the psychological moment for a real effort of reform to the Roman Catholics of Ulster, or some genuine effort to provide a solution to the whole question of divided Ireland. But what is that to be? Hatred is endemic in Ireland, after centuries of mingled oppression and revolt. Has Aldershot sobered either side? One may hope that something constructive will emerge from the lengthening list of innocent dead. But the hope is extremely frail, while hostile emotions remain tough and strong.

Penalty of Death

In California, the state will no longer set its citizens an example of contempt for the sanctity of human life by putting to death those it considers worthless. Perhaps it would have been better had the state's legislature made this decision. It was made, instead—and for abundantly good reasons—by the state's Supreme Court. The court concluded that the death penalty was "unnecessary to any legitimate goal of the state" and that it was "impermissibly cruel" under the terms of the clause in the California Constitution forbidding cruel and unusual punishments.

California's strong-stomached governor, Ronald Reagan, greeted the news of the decision by commenting that the court had put itself "above the will of the people." That is, of course, precisely what courts are created to do. Their responsibility is not to popular preferences or prejudices but to fundamental principles of equity and to the rules of a written constitution; and this is especially true of a court of last resort.

It is doubtful, moreover, if Gov. Reagan is at all accurate even in his assessment of the will of the people. As Chief Justice Wright observed for the Supreme Court, public acceptance of the death penalty "can not be measured by the existence of death penalty statutes or by the fact that some juries impose death on criminal defendants." The prisons of California contained, up to the time of the Supreme Court decision, 108

human beings condemned to death and awaiting execution. Can Gov. Reagan imagine the reaction of Californians—and of the rest of the civilized world—if he had ordered all 108 of them to be taken out and executed forthwith? Can he conceive of the response if he invited all those within the state in favor of capital punishment to come and witness so barbaric a slaughter?

The truth is that the penalty of death is now wholly inconsistent with the values of contemporary civilization. It may have had merit or justification 200 years ago when the Constitution of the United States was adopted; and at a time when such penalties as drawing and quartering, breaking on the wheel or burning at the stake were still remembered, execution by hanging or by electrocution or by gas may have seemed comparatively humane, or at any rate not cruel and unusual. But it is the very essence of civilization to advance in values and standards. Today capital punishment in any form must be accounted "cruel and unusual."

It deserves rejection by civilized men, however, for an even more compelling reason. As Chief Justice Wright put it, "It degrades and dehumanizes all who participate in its processes . . . and is incompatible with the dignity of man and the judicial process." Let us hope it will soon become an anachronism—an outworn barbarism—everywhere in this civilized land.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Turn to Pollute

Brazil's Planning Minister has been debited with a remark that ranks with Commodore Vanderbilt's "The public be damned." If Joao Paulo Velloso was correctly quoted, he observed hopefully that "Brazil can become the importer of pollution." Endorsing a huge woodpulp project which his country would undertake for Japanese paper producers, Mr. Velloso expanded on the theme: "Why not? We have a lot left to pollute. They don't."

Carried away by an economic boom, some Brazilian officials appear to have no more thought for the future than American industrialists had back in the days when a belching chimney was considered a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It was hard for Americans then to see that the joy would last a generation or two rather than forever, but our social short-sightedness at the time

hardly justifies a national leader today in demanding a chance for his own country to follow suit.

Yet that seems to be the position of the current Brazilian regime. It has even made the point in the United Nations that no developing country should be asked to slow down its industrial growth now to make up for the earlier environmental sins of other states.

The argument makes a mockery of the UN Conference on the Human Environment, scheduled for Stockholm in June. The point of that gathering is that there is only one such environment, and it affects Brazilians as much as it does Englishmen, Thais or Tanzanians. The Brazilian contention is a little like the righteous claim of a new office-holder to his turn at robbing the public till.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

As Nixon's China Visit Goes On

China's most urgent priority in the talks between Nixon and Chou En-lai will be to discover how the United States sees the role of Japan in Asia and particularly

whether Washington favors or expects Japanese rearmament. It should be possible for the President to provide assurance on both these questions, though he may find his Chinese hosts difficult to convince.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 25, 1897

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. Senate now seems disposed to turn its attention to Cuban matters. Senator Allen, a Populist, wants American warships sent to Havana at once. Senator Hill calls upon the State Department for information and Senator Morgan wants the government to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Mr. Julio Sanguily. The latter resolution is the only significant one and appears to have the support of Senator Sherman, who, in a few days, will be President McKinley's Secretary of State.

Fifty Years Ago

February 25, 1922

LONDON.—Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons yesterday that an arrangement had been made between the British government and the Provisional Government of Southern Ireland regarding claims for criminal injuries and losses during the recent troubles. Each side would pay for damage for which it was responsible and the Irish government has agreed to pay for damage done by their partisans in Glasgow, Liverpool and elsewhere in Great Britain. An agreed commission would adjudicate on the claims.



Rotten Eggs or Sick Chickens?

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON.—There is a widespread habit of blaming almost every symptom of instability in the United States upon the Vietnam war and, notably, among such symptoms have been rising race tensions, violence among university students and an alarming rise in the use of drugs. But whether this diagnosis is accurate, whether the sick American chicken hatched the rotten Vietnamese egg or vice versa, is questionable.

Gen. Abrams, the U.S. commander here, whose rugged physical exterior hides a sensitive personality, makes the point that "race problems" (among his forces) "are like drug problems in that the men don't learn it here, they bring it with them." He suggests that as his troops return to America from the furnace of this difficult and discouraging conflict: "I don't think these men will add to the burden of the United States when they go home."

These reflections merit additional analysis by comparing the undoubted ailments of United States society with those of other countries which have no facile label like "Vietnam" to attach around their necks, like some putrid Ancient Mariner's albatross, to explain current troubles.

Example of France

France was forcibly ousted from Indochina in 1954 and found the cost of trying to keep physical hold of Algeria excessive a decade ago. Yet France has had its share of drug problems, racial difficulties with North Africans, corruption and sufficient student violence to almost overthrow a regime.

Britain was puzzled by dope and unrestrained youth long be-

fore Ulster exploded. West Germany, which hasn't had a colony in more than two generations or a war in more than one, nevertheless experienced enough social stress to produce "Red Rudi" Dutschke. The excessive Dutch youth gangs and often bewildering communal sex habits of the Danes can in no sense be attributed to any abnormal phenomenon like a "Vietnam."

Oversimplified diagnosis is too facile for the United States and wholly inaccurate for the rest of the Western world. Vertically and historically speaking an epoch and politically and horizontally speaking a large geographic area is now experiencing a deep-seated and sometimes turbulent questioning of inherited morals and traditions.

The strains and disappointments of the Vietnam experience have undoubtedly tended to further and exaggerate this process as related to the United States but there is no convincing evidence that it caused it. What is happening in the West that could well be in a general state of Spenkerian decline arises from other social, political and economic phenomena.

For example, when Abrams discusses addiction among soldiers here he comments: "There's an awful lot of money in it, in the drug business. That's why we've got it. Marxism would attribute the malady to an inherent and incurable weakness of the capitalist system."

Yet, in one or another degree, similar problems are facing these Communist systems of which we have an extensive knowledge—which is to say, not including China, North Korea and North Vietnam—and their unusually closed, secretive societies.

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Letter From Leningrad

A Stunning Anomaly

By Robert G. Kaiser

LENINGRAD.—Peter the Great built this grand city in a Baltic swamp to give Russia a real European capital, something that could rival the great cities of the continent. By local estimate, he succeeded. "Paris is a nocturnal, but Leningrad is a symphony," a theater director here announced the other night, as though there was no doubt about it.

One Russian who visited the city 12 years ago was not convinced. He was the Marquis de Custine, a remarkable figure who toured Russia in 1792 and wrote on it afterward in volumes reminiscent of De Tocqueville's on America.

... a Greek city improvised for the Tartars as a theater set—a decor, magnificent though without taste, to serve as the scene of a real and terrible drama. This is what one perceives at first glance in Petersburg," Custine wrote.

The truth lies only in the eye of the beholder, of course. Custine lost no love on Russia, and had a special distaste for the Czar who built this city as a window on the West. The theater director, a proud and talented native son, has different prejudices.

Worth an Argument

In any case Leningrad is worth an argument. It is a stunning anomaly in Soviet Russia, a unique remnant of an opulent era theoretically overturned in 1917. The physical memorials of Czarist times, which line every street, are carefully preserved, often at great expense.

The city is still something of a theater set, but one feels that it's the wrong set for the play that is being performed in the streets and behind the elegant facades.

St. Petersburg was built to a scale of arbitrary grandness. The palaces and public buildings are huge. The private houses (which have been subdivided and redivided) must have been the biggest in Europe. The architecture was largely Greek-revival, a new style for Russia.

All of this dwarfed the population (about 400,000) in Custine's day. "I count fewer men than columns in the squares of Petersburg," he wrote. Seventy-five years later, in 1914, Karl Baedeker's guide to Russia reported:

"The streets of St. Petersburg are much less animated than those of other European capitals; though they are a little less dull on Sunday and holidays. Today the population is four million, and life on the streets is animated, though still duller than in Western Europe. It is life on a Soviet pattern. Lines form everywhere—in shops for vodka and salmon, on the street to return empty bottles for a few kopecks to a government kiosk, or around a new offering of books on a sidewalk table."

Swap Spot

Beside one of the city's many canals, on both sides of a handsome old footbridge held up by two grand pairs of lions, citizens gather in an unofficial marketplace to bargain for housing. One side of the canal is for swapping—by Soviet standards, a luxury—want to trade two single rooms in communal apartments for one two-room flat. Many post notices on two big, stinking trees to advertise their needs.

Letters

Censorship

I read Professor Dworkin's piece "Censorship by Newsman" (NYT Feb. 15) with decidedly mixed emotions. It appears that he reveals excessive concern over government appeals for responsible self-restraint on the part of the media and too little concern for the power of the same media to "embarrass or even cripple national policy," to use his own words. This is, after all, the atomic age.

Newsman may be, as he suggests, "trustees for the rest of us," but one must wonder whether they should be applauded for actions for which any other citizen would be subject to serious criminal action for doing. Then, too, can it not be fairly said that government representatives are, for better or for worse, also trustees for the rest of us? Prof. Dworkin seems to imply that newsmen are a nobler class than our duly elected government officials. It may be so, but where's the proof?

Government officials will at times unquestionably abuse secrecy for narrow selfish ends and an alert press may be the only defense we have. But it is surely not to advocate censorship to suggest that in our megaton-bomb world there may be con-

On the other side of the canal a larger crowd is looking for rooms to rent—unofficially—from people with extra space (a rare breed).

Near one of the markets where farmers sell their privately-grown produce, several dozen ladies stand on the sidewalk selling knitted caps, socks and mittens—products of their own handwork. A bright pink ladies' hat knit from mohair in the shape of a fishbowl costs 15 rubles—18 dollars at the official rate of exchange.

There are fewer cars in Leningrad than in Moscow; by Western standards traffic is light. Public transport is abundant and cheap—and usually crowded. Leningrad is a city of streets, many of them driven by women. The handsomest street in town, as Gogol noted in 1834, is the straight and broad Nevsky Prospekt. "There is nothing finer than Nevsky Prospekt," he wrote, "not in St. Petersburg at any rate."

It's still true. Nevsky is a real main street, lined with many fine buildings, always full of a bustling collection of humanity, extremely well lighted at night, and the food and wine shops stay open until 1 a.m. The most elaborate electric billboard in Russia flashes scenes from new movies in line drawings formed by thousands of light bulbs.

This avenue, like all of central Leningrad, is remarkable to a Moscow resident because it all seems so old, even quaint. The bulky, monotonous modern Soviet architecture has been excluded from downtown Leningrad. Instead of destroying decrepit buildings, the government replaces their insides. One 19th-century building recently collapsed. It is being replaced by a copy of an 18th-century structure.

Even the enormous damage caused during the 900-day siege during the last war has been carefully repaired in this manner. Only memorials now hint at the suffering of the city in those terrible days—memorials and a few twists of speech. Older residents sometimes use verbs like "give" and "take" in place of "sell" and "buy." This habit originated in the siege, when people took what the government gave them in the way of food and clothes, and money had no value.

Artificial Creation

The Marquis de Custine was convinced that St. Petersburg was an artificial creation. "European engineers came to tell the Muscovites how they should build and embellish a capital worthy of the admiralty of Europe," he wrote, "and they (the Russians), with their military submission, ceded to the force of command."

If he was right, the parallel with modern times seems strong. The assiduous preservation of old Petersburg in contemporary Leningrad also appears to be the work of people who want to hold on to something that was never really theirs. "The interesting thing is," a foreigner living here remarked the other day, "that they could have done so much with all that money (spent on preservation) if they had used it to build something new."

Luckily for travelers, the money wasn't spent on something new. Thanks to the heresy of Lenin's revolution against capitalism, imperial Russia, the resplendent palaces, old canals and grand avenues remain intact.

Confidential government business regarding matters "subject to political debate" which, in the interest of all of us, must remain confidential.

THEODORE A. COHEN, New York.

Male Chauvinism

The IFT's sports page is an example of male chauvinism carried to its most absurd. Headlines for women athletes are replete with the title "Miss" and "Mrs." Is this really headline material? And, more important, why since male athletes, presidents, premiers, and other prominent individuals are never referred to as "Mr." in headlines, titles in this situation cannot be a mark of respect.

They become a brand or a special type of athlete. The articles themselves reflect the same prejudiced linguistic treatment of women. For example, in the article by Fred Tupper (Feb. 7), Susan Corrook is identified simply as Susan, and Marie-Therese Nadig as Therese. Men are never called by their first name in the press as it is considered demeaning. Women should be accorded the same measure of respect.

MARGARET BURNS FARLATO, New Delhi.

هكمان الرمال

20-Year Pact For Romania And Hungary

Friendship and Aid Pledge Ends Quarrel

VIENNA, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Hungary and Romania signed a 20-year friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance pact today to patch up the quarrel between the two neighboring nations.

The pact was signed by the premier of the two countries—János Kádár, of Hungary, and Nicolae Ceaușescu, of Romania.

The pact signing was the climax of a visit of Hungarian Communist party leader János Kádár to Bucharest to meet his Romanian colleague Nicolae Ceaușescu.

It was the first bilateral meeting of the two leaders since last autumn, when the Hungarian Communist party openly criticized Romania's independent foreign policy, and was told by Romania to mind its own business.

Friction Relations
The contracting parties in accordance with the principles of Socialist internationalism, sovereignty and independence, equal rights and non-interference in domestic affairs will strengthen the fraternal relations and manifold cooperation between the two states.

The pact also pledged "to grant without delay and with all possible available material assistance, including military assistance, should a contracting party suffer an armed attack from another state or group of states," the pact said.

The announcement of Mr. Kádár's visit to Romania was made unexpectedly last week following a trip to Moscow, where he won Soviet approval to heal Hungary's breach with Romania.

The two nations had quarreled at a time of increasing Soviet-bloc pressure on Romania. That pressure has since died down following a schismatic campaign by Mr. Ceaușescu to tighten ideological control at home.



MEN AT WORK—Member of coal mine maintenance staff examining pit-props on roadway leading to high-production coal face in the Bolsover mine Wednesday. These men did not go down in the pits during the English miners' strike and the roadway shrank considerably from its normal size, with the space diminishing between the roof and the floor, thus restricting the air supply. The pipe in the picture was put in to bring air in to the men while they worked.

Power Crisis in U.K. Boosts Jobless Total to 1.6 Million

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Britain's power crisis boosted the nation's official number of jobless to 1,617,944, the Department of Employment said today.

It was the highest number of people out of work in this country since 1947, when another fuel shortage temporarily inflated the monthly figures.

But those wholly unemployed—the hard core of the jobless—were slightly fewer this month. There were 958,761 completely

without work, 2,896 less than in January.

The monthly count was taken on Feb. 14, the first day of mass layoffs in industry because of electrical power shortages caused by the nationwide miners' strike.

The power cuts, which plunged large sectors of industry into half-time working on a three-day week, sent the total unemployed up to 6.9 percent of the working population in Scotland, England and Wales. Last month it was 4.2 percent.

Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government, under strong attack over the number of jobless—the figures went above the million mark last month for the first time in 35 years—could take some comfort from today's statistics.

It was the first time since the summer of last year that there had been a flattening out in the wholly unemployed tables. This time last year the trend was rising sharply.

Congress Panel Deadlocked On Funding Europe Radios

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives failed to break the eight-month deadlock over government financing for two radio stations broadcasting to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union—Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Rep. Dante B. Pasculli, D., Fla., issued a statement yesterday saying Senate conferees refused to accept his compromise for financing the two stations through June 30, 1973, and also for setting up a presidential commission to study and recommend a permanent financing method.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, earlier had called the stations "relics of the cold war."

He said he thought House members of the joint committee might accept a Senate bill to halt government financing as of June 30.

Temporary financing for Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts to Eastern Europe, and Radio Liberty, which broadcasts to the Soviet Union, expired Tuesday.

The stations have been operating since 1950. Advocates say they break the monopoly of information held by the governments in Communist countries.

Sen. Fulbright said after the deadlocked committee adjourned today that "if they abide by the law, they ought to start liquidating the stations."

Rep. George D. Aiken of Vermont, said he felt the West German-based stations could continue operating for a week or two until new payrolls had to be met.

CIA Funds Out Of
The stations had been financed largely by Central Intelligence Agency funds for 20 years until last year when Sen. Fulbright's committee publicly disclosed the CIA financing and put the stations on an interim financing basis.

President Nixon proposed creating an independent corporation through which government funds could be channeled, but the Senate rejected the proposal and approved the one-year financing, ending June 30.

The House approved a compromise similar to Rep. Pasculli's proposal to the joint committee to extend financing for the two stations while a special commission studied to find a permanent financing system.

Tass Denounces Stations
MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP)—Tass yesterday denounced Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty as "breeding grounds of anti-Communist propaganda," in a dispatch from Washington.

The Soviet news agency said "the U.S. government has made another attempt to bring pressure on Congress to finance the subversive activity of the Free Europe and Liberty radio stations in Munich."

Israeli Conductor Taube Is Dead
TEL AVIV, Feb. 24 (AP)—The dean of Israel's orchestra conductors, Michael Taube, 82, died at his home here Tuesday, it was announced today.

Born in Poland and trained as a cellist, Mr. Taube settled here in 1938 and was the first local conductor of the Palestine Orchestra. The orchestra later developed into the Israel Philharmonic, led by Toscanini.

American violinist Isaac Stern, soloing with the Philharmonic in Haifa, paid tribute to Mr. Taube at a performance Tuesday night, a few hours after the retired conductor's death, calling him a founder of Israeli music.

Once an assistant conductor under Bruno Walter, Mr. Taube began conducting in Germany in 1915 and formed a Jewish orchestra there before Hitler's rise.

Crew of Apollo-16 Will Study Volcanic Events on the Moon

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The goal of April's Apollo-16 mission to the moon is for astronauts John W. Young and Charles M. Duke to gather debris from what scientists believe to be two totally different volcanic events on the moon.

Our prime efforts the first two times we're out on the lunar surface will be to collect samples of the Cayley and Descartes formations," Apollo-16 astronaut Duke told a press briefing Tuesday at NASA headquarters.

"We'll be covering quite a lot of ground over these two rock formations in the hopes that we'll come up with what we're looking for."

What Comdr. Young and Mr. Duke will be looking for are samples from two volcanic events that probably took place four billion years ago, as much as 200 million years apart from each other.

The first time the astronauts move out onto the moon in their lunar rovers they'll move westward through the Cayley Plains, which is a flat valley that scientists believe was formed by lava that flowed out from sub-lunar volcanoes four billion years ago.

Ancient Highlands
These lava flows cover many of the ancient highlands of the moon and likely make up 7 to 9 percent of the front side of the lunar surface," Mr. Duke said. "And they have not been sampled before by any of the Apollo astronaut crews."

When Comdr. Young and Mr. Duke get out during their second day on the moon, they will move south toward a 5,000-foot-high mountain named Stone Mountain, which is part of the so-called Descartes Formation that scientists believe was formed as much as 200 million years after the Cayley Formation.

Although the Descartes Formation is volcanic, it is believed to possess a different chemistry than the Cayley Formation (named for a 19th-century British mathematician). It is mountainous where Cayley is flat, and it has a lighter color, suggesting it was formed by a lava rich in silica.

"We'd like to find out what made the difference," said Dr. Paul W. Gast, director of planetary and earth sciences at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center. "Why did one volcanic event form a lava flow and why did the other form a series of mountains?"

To hear Mr. Duke tell it, the most exciting part of his and Comdr. Young's traverses over the lunar surface will come on their third excursion over the Descartes landing site.

"We'll be aiming for a really spectacular crater called North Ray Crater at the north end of the landing site," he said. "It's a young crater that's got inner walls as steep as any crater on the moon."

Mr. Duke said the crater is about two-thirds of a mile wide and 800 feet deep. It was formed by the impact of a meteorite, which dug deeply into the Cayley Formation and threw large blocks of rock out over its rim.

"Our goal is to sample those blocks," Mr. Duke said. "It's not to get to the rim of that crater to get a look down—though I'd really love to do it. That's a gas-whiz thing to get to see down."

Comdr. Young and Mr. Duke will land at the Descartes site just below the equator at 0841 GMT on April 20, four days after taking off with Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly from Cape Kennedy.

Mr. Duke and Comdr. Young will step out onto the moon less than four hours after landing, which Mr. Duke explained was due to impatience.

"John and I talked it over," Mr. Duke said, "and we decided there was no way we could sleep after landing on the moon."

The Minority Premier of Italy Outlines a Doomed Program

ROME, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Premier Giulio Andreotti outlined his government's program today although political sources said that he had no chance of surviving long enough to put it into motion.

Mr. Andreotti's six-day-old minority government was expected to fall within the next 10 days, forcing President Giovanni Leone to dissolve parliament and order new national elections, 12 months ahead of schedule.

Mr. Andreotti and his cabinet, all Christian Democrats, took office after 33 days of political hickory which followed the downfall of Premier Emilio Colombo's coalition.

Only the small and conservative Liberal party has announced that it will support the Christian Democrats in a forthcoming vote of confidence in Parliament.

This will leave Mr. Andreotti, 53, far short of the support he needs to govern and, if elections are called, will leave him only the task of running Italy on a day-by-day basis until the outcome of the election, originally scheduled for early 1973.

Until he appeared in the Senate today to outline his government's policy, Mr. Andreotti's only official engagement was a attendance at a ceremony where 32 fellow Christian Democrats were sworn in as ministry undersecretaries.

The confidence debate in the Senate starts tomorrow and Mr. Andreotti could win narrow approval there, but political sources said there is no way for him to survive the required vote in the Chamber of Deputies.

The government is the 33rd since the fall of Fascism in 1943 and the sixth since the last national elections, in 1968.

Mr. Colombo had led a coalition of his own Christian Democrats with Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans for 17 months when he resigned Jan. 15 because of deep differences among coalition partners.

Mr. Colombo, then Mr. Andreotti, tried to revive the coalition but failed because of quarrels over the divorce law and how to handle the worst economic recession since World War II.

The divorce issue was most explosive. The Christian Democrats refused to publicly oppose a referendum scheduled this spring on the law of divorce, which former coalition partners who championed passage of a divorce law 14 months ago, refused to rejoin the government until Christian Democrats relax their divorce stand.

Prince Charles Isn't a Twerp, Apology Says

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—William Hamilton, anti-royalist member of Parliament, today apologized for calling Prince Charles a twerp after looking up the word in several dictionaries.

Mr. Hamilton, in a letter to a newspaper, said the dictionary meanings of the word—which vary from end to silly fool—did not fit the prince.

He said: "I therefore take this opportunity of publicly and unreservedly apologizing for so describing the prince in the House of Commons."

He added that although he has never met the heir to the British throne, he believed him to be a sensible, contented, pleasant young man.

And then, in the style typical of his anti-royal feelings, the Scots Labor MP added: "Who wouldn't be contented and pleasant with a guaranteed annual income of £105,000 a year, which is likely to be doubled or even quadrupled automatically within the next five years?"

Pakistan Asks India to Explain Its Readiness to Talk Peace

By Malcolm W. Browne

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Pakistan today asked for clarification of public statements by India that the latter was ready for unconditional peace talks, saying that the Indian offer seemed to have been made in good faith.

An Indian official in New York and D.P. Dhar, an Indian Foreign Ministry official in Paris, were quoted as saying last week that their country would require no preconditions to immediate talks with Pakistan aimed at resolving the disputes remaining from their December war.

Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said earlier this week that he considered reports of the Indian offer "a scintillating piece of news" and reiterated his readiness to meet with the Indians.

Preconditions
But today, a high government official said that a formal communication from India transmitted by a third country had been received spelling out a number of preconditions for talks.

The main one, he said, was an Indian demand that Pakistan agree to "readjustment" of the boundaries between the two countries in light of the recent war. While both India and Pakistan made some territorial gains during the three weeks of fighting, the Indian Army won all or part of Pakistan and important areas in the West, especially in Punjab and Sind provinces.

According to some estimates, more than a million Pakistanis have been displaced from border areas occupied by the Indians and several strategically important places are now in Indian hands.

Mr. Bhutto had said this week that he would comment—presumably favorably—on the reported Indian offer as soon as President Nixon completed his trip to China.

But the high government official said today that in light of the Indian note there would be no comment until formal clarification had been received.

'Just Propaganda'
"It looks as though the Indian public offer were just propaganda," the official said. "We think they will continue to insist on our agreement to their territorial demands before they will discuss the thing foremost in the minds of all Pakistanis—the repatriation of our men they hold as prisoners of war."

Government officials seemed gloomier today about prospects of a settlement with India in light of the new communication. Some felt that chances for an eventual renewal of armed conflict had materially increased.

POW Exchange Delayed
RAWALPINDI, Feb. 24 (AP)—The first exchange of wounded war prisoners between India and Pakistan was postponed today for 24 hours because of mechanical difficulties. International Red Cross officials said.

They said that according to a message from New Delhi, the Indian airplane scheduled to fly to Rawalpindi's military airport to collect wounded Indian prisoners was delayed because one engine had to be replaced.

The plane was now scheduled to arrive tomorrow.

The Indians hold 94,000 Pakistani troops, militia and policemen, while Pakistan holds about 600 Indian troops.

Philippines Recognition
MANILA, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Philippines today formally recognized Bangladesh as an "independent sovereign state."

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, also formally invited Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to visit the Philippines "anytime that it is convenient for him."

U.K. Tells Malta It Is Willing to Resume Talks
LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The British government said today it was willing to resume negotiations with Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff on the future use of his island as a military base.

A Ministry of Defense spokesman said a message to Mr. Mintoff had agreed to further talks in either London or Valletta.

"It is up to Mr. Mintoff to choose," the spokesman said. "If he decides on Valletta, the defense secretary (Lord Carrington) would go there. If Mr. Mintoff decides to have the talks in London, he would naturally meet with the prime minister."

The British message was a reply to a 27-page statement from Mr. Mintoff to Prime Minister Edward Heath last weekend.

The statement set down Mr. Mintoff's view of the differences holding up an agreement for continuing the lease of bases for Britain and other members of NATO.

The British and NATO have offered an annual rental of \$36 million for bases on the island while Mr. Mintoff has been asking for \$48.3 million.

Russian Soldier Defects
MUNICH, Feb. 24 (UPI)—An 18-year-old Soviet soldier stationed in East Germany today fled across the demarcation line to the West, the Bavarian interior ministry said.

The soldier, who was captured by the East German border police, was reported to have been in the East German town of Gera.

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Rome Drug Trial Sentences Clementi, Woman to 2 Years

ROME, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—Rome's federal criminal court today sentenced a man and his Italian girlfriend to two years in prison for possession of drugs.

Clementi's lawyers said he would file an appeal within the next three days as prescribed by law.

The defendants were also fined 200,000 lire each (about \$200) and were ordered to pay the costs of the trial.

Clementi and 38-year-old Anna Maria Lauricella, were arrested last July 24 and have been in jail for seven months.

Prosecutor Pietro Colonna said he had asked for a small sentence because of extenuating circumstances, mainly because only small quantities of drugs were found in the couple's possession.

GM Sued for Billion Dollars For Defective Engine Mounts

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—Car owners today sued General Motors for \$1 billion, hoping to force the firm to fit new engine mountings on nearly 6,700,000 Chevrolets.

The suit, described by lawyers as the biggest of its kind in U.S. legal history, was filed by three women Chevrolet owners. They charged General Motors with breach of warranty, fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of Chevrolet cars produced between 1965 and 1969.

General Motors, in the largest vehicle recall operation in automobile history, has already started contacting owners of Chevrolet cars and trucks made in the four-year period. They are being urged to return them to dealers for installation of restraining straps in case the engine mountings collapse.

The suit claimed the company was patching up the defect by fitting a strap instead of replacing the engine mountings.

Pope Attends Tisserant Rites
VATICAN CITY, Feb. 24 (AP)—In a gesture believed to be unprecedented in modern times, Pope Paul VI today presided over the funeral of his traveling companion, Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, French-born dean of the Sacred College.

The Pope interrupted his Lenten spiritual retreat to attend the funeral services in St. Peter's Basilica, breaking Vatican protocol. Pope Paul had directed that the body of the 87-year-old cardinal, who died Monday, should lie in state in the basilica, an honor befitting a Pope.

Some 2,000 people, including 32 cardinals, the diplomatic corps to the Vatican and officials of the French government and the French Academy, were present.

Mrs. Klarsfeld Flies to Bolivia
LIMA, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—Beate Klarsfeld flew today to La Paz, Bolivia, with a woman she hopes can identify Klaus Altmann as convicted war criminal Klaus Barbie.

With her was Polish-born Ita Rahmberg, 67, who says she can identify Barbie, the Gestapo chief in Lyons during World War II.

Barbie, who in absentia received a postwar French court's death sentence for having tortured and executed hundreds of French resistance fighters, was also responsible for the extermination of most of Mrs. Rahmberg's family, in 1943.

Mrs. Klarsfeld was issued a Bolivian visa today after being barred from entry yesterday.

IN APPRECIATION
American Legion Post No. 1, Paris, expresses its appreciation to its friends who attended the funeral services of its member, Edward Elmer Myers.

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PARIS MOVIES

Mike Nichols' Morality Play

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 24 (HRT).—"Carnal Knowledge," written by Jules Feiffer and directed by Mike Nichols, is one of the more controversial films to come out of the United States recently. It has enjoyed sensational success there and in England with its graphic exposure of American sexual behavior.

It is now in Paris at the Gaiety Montmartre-Bois de Boulogne, the Dragon and the Quartier-Latin (in English). Honest, earnest and forthright, the film may seem a trifle naive and provincial on the Continent.

"Carnal Knowledge" takes a pair of typical, middle-class Americans from their college days to the brink of 40. Jonathan (admirably played by Jack Nicholson) is seen at the start as a campus Don Juan who steals his roommate's girl. The roommate, Sandy (convincingly impersonated by Arthur Garfunkel), down to the last ineffectual gesture, is a more serious youth who conducts his courtship clumsily. Later, established as a doctor in New York, he appears to have settled into a contented marriage, while his friend is still a sophisticated skirt-chaser. But at the end, Lothario and family find themselves in a like state of dissatisfaction.

The psychoanalytical aspects of the film are of the home-made American brand. Certainly many Europeans must have had experiences similar to those depicted here, but their attitudes toward them would differ just as that of a European dramatist's approach would differ from Feiffer's. Feiffer, a celebrated cartoonist, has done some cartooning of his characters and of the often absurd situations into which they are plunged, the awkward attempt at partner swapping, for example, an extremely clever scene. The incidents are quick, the dialogue is lively and the caricatures are droll. But the conclusion is as solemn as that of a Methodist sermon. In a sense, "Carnal Knowledge" is a morality play, a warning against the snares of the flesh.

Nichols' brilliant directorial technique lends the film an air of improvisation. He uses interviews with the dramatic personae in the Godard manner. All the players are persuasive under Nichols' guidance: Nicholson and Garfunkel as the principals; Candice Bergen as the abandoned college who leads a double life; Ann-Margret as a voluptuous pushover who would like to get married; Cynthia O'Neal as a chic, bossy wife; and Rita Moreno as a sad-faced prostitute.

Don Siegel's latest, "Dirty Harry" (at the Etoile in English) has Clint Eastwood as a San Francisco police detective hunting down a local murderous kidnapper. The scenario, fast with action and chases, is based on the crimes of the Zodiac killer, who is still at large. Siegel has staged this melodrama with the necessary suspense, providing, too, some handsome color photography of San Francisco.

An increasing number of movie actors are trying their hand at directing. Recently there have been films both by and with Clint Eastwood and Jacques Brel. Now it is Peter Ronda's turn. He has his first directorial essay, "The Head Hunter" (at the Etoile in English) is a turgid Western in which an in-

curable wanderer deserts his wife, goes back to her and, then, spurred by conscience, leaves her again to rescue a friend being held for ransom. The manipulation of the loosely strung script is excessively slow and the characterizations almost invisibly dim, while the sustained gloominess of the narration grows monotonous.

A good idea has gone awry in "Les Camisards" (at the Marbeuf), which takes as its subject the persecution of the French Protestants after Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes. The dramatist Bréal wrote, some seasons ago, a moving tragedy-comedy, "La Grande Orelle," on the same subject—it was staged by Jacques Fabbri with rewarding results. But René Allio's film is a stern and unsuccessful sociological treatment of the subject. Unable

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Arthur Garfunkel ... "Carnal Knowledge"

IRVING MARDER

Paris Marketplace—Sin, Death and Salvation

PARIS (HRT)—It was a ghastly day—dark, cold and rainy—that I looked just about right for viewing the remains of an old acquaintance. One that only yesterday, it seemed, was alive and kicking.

Kicking, that is, about the decline in business. My visit was to Les Halles, and it's pleasing to report that, in spots, it is still alive after a fashion. Some of these areas of marginal vitality are old establishments that have hung on after the death-dealing bulldozers moved in last summer. Others are new enterprises that have taken advantage of the empty spaces.

Among the latter is the Sex Shop, just off Châtelet. Facing the door is a life-sized color photograph of an astonishingly developed girl with a pink towel around her hips. In the window, among other items, are plastic vests of Soma Plus (35 francs)—"Prolongée Prolongée, Retarde le Dévouement"; boxes of Extrat de Ginseng (71 francs) and a number of books with such titles as "Les Débauchés de Laurette," "Le Collège du Vice," "Satan Mon Amant," and "Les Perversions de Cathé"—nothing viable, in short, that would stimulate more than a yawn in Soho or on West 42d Street.

Across the street from the Sex Shop, next to one of the Châtelet Métro exits, is an establishment that has always made me (if I remember, in time when leaving the Métro) close my eyes as I pass it. But now, steeling myself, I crossed the street and looked in

the window. I think of it as the Rat Shop, but its formal name is the "Destructeur des Animaux Nuisibles." In the window are displayed like hunted trophies the dangling corpses of rats and their close relatives, plus an assortment of traps and poisons, such as Les Grains Diaboliques.

Desolation

Turning away quickly, my eye was caught by a new store, diagonally opposite, with a neon sign that said the Sprint Press. This, I discovered, meant not high-speed printing but high-speed pressing. The area around the Métro exit, Place St. Opportune, forms a picture of the present state of the Halles quarter in microcosm: desolation and decay, shuttered produce stores and empty bars, brightened at intervals with swinging boutiques, antique shops, and several new pub-like bars and restaurants.

Taking shelter from the rain under the arch on Rue de la Perronnerie, I noticed a new brasserie and went over to scan the menu. The place looked bright and clean. There was a 15-franc prix fixe and an 8-franc plat du jour—*andouillette au muscadet*. As I was making a note of this a woman came charging out and said, "What are you doing?" I told her and she went back in, after giving me a piercing look that said, "A likely story!"

Slinking around the corner, I noticed a clean, well-lit place that had apparently defied the wreckers and survived the upheaval; the sign said Beurres, Oeufs et Fromages. Inside there was office equipment but no indication of dairy products. A plaque on the wall solved this small mystery: It said "S.A. Française des Appareils Automatiques."

Consoling View

Nearby, facing Rue Berger, a 6-foot-high wooden fence shields the enormous hole where those controversial cast-iron partitions were uprooted after an ineffectual campaign to save them on aesthetic grounds. Over to the left, on the far side of the fence, looking somewhat less misplaced now, rises the ancient bulk of St. Eustache. Leading down from the church—if this is any consolation to those who mourn the dismantling of the old Paris—there is now a clear vista that could form the background of a Utrillo or perhaps a Poussin: a long row of aged buildings in faded tints of gray, brown and other, a striking picture even on a dark, raw afternoon.

On the other side of St. Eustache there is a retail market, Halles Détail, with a new facade. Down the street from it the restaurant Au Chien Qui Pousse is still operating gamely. Here and there one comes across an old-fashioned bar, such as the Maison Millet on Rue St. Opportune, with the authentically mildewed look you'd expect to find in such surroundings. But everywhere there are signs—Billboards for Sals, Stores for Rent—of a neighborhood in transition. At the corner of Rue des Halles, a crew was loading a moving van. Bit by bit, the old Les Halles is being hauled away.

But it is not quite out of business. The survivors and the newcomers together—the Sex Shop, the Rat Shop, and St. Eustache—are still dealing in such basic commodities as Sin, Death, and Salvation.

'Simon Boccanegra' No Gold Mine in Revival

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 24 (HRT).—The Covent Garden revival of "Simon Boccanegra" demonstrates once again that this is one of those operas that tend to offer more in prospect than in production—unless there is an exceptional cast to give it a vitality missing, or otherwise lying dormant, in the score.

Verdi, when he wrote it in 1857, was clearly looking ahead to the kind of integration of music and drama he ultimately achieved in "Aida," "Otello" and "Falstaff." He might even have been up to it in 1855, but the libretto wasn't. It is based on a play by Gutierrez, as is "Il Trovatore," and is, if anything, even murkier. The famous set pieces of "Il Trovatore" render the listener indifferent to confusion as to who is doing what to whom and why. "Simon Boccanegra" doesn't have the set pieces—or not enough of them.

and not distinctive enough at that.

Still, Verdi had a special affection for the opera. He revised it for Milan in 1880-81 in a production which, with Botta as the new librettist, Manuel as Boccanegra and Tamagno as Adorno, brought together the future librettist, Iago and Otello of "Otello."

The history since then suggests that the success of the Milan production may have owed more to Verdi's first Falstaff. It has flourished only when an opera house could field such a cast as that of the Met revival in 1933, with Tibbett, Cariglia,

Carlo Cossutta, Delme Bryn-Jones, Elizabeth Vaughan and Ruggero Raimondi, and with Aldo Ceccato conducting, is hardly that strong. Last night's performance was further troubled by the indisposition of Cossutta, who had to give way to Ezzamano Mauro after the first act.

There were fine moments toward the end when Raimondi, also making a Covent Garden debut, and who had, until then, done some pretty lugubrious singing, joined with Wibel to raise the Boccanegra-Pesciara conclusion scene to the kind of musical theater that opera, at its best, is all about.

That's how it is with "Simon Boccanegra." The golden ore is there, but it eludes all but the very greatest of those who would mine it. And in Great Britain at the moment, as most of us are reminded two or three times a day when the lights go out, they're not even mining coal.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Cash prices in primary markets as regis-

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I'LL BE ON THE CENTRAL PARK BRIDLE PATH AT SEVEN TOMORROW MORNING, MR. KIRBY. I HOPE TO SEE YOU ...

KIRBY HAS A THOUGHTFUL RIDE HOME...

TEMPER STEELE... THAT VOICE, BUT CAN IT BE? I'LL CERTAINLY BE IN THE PARK TOMORROW...

THE SIMPSONS
NOV. 22-29
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THAT WAS A DELICIOUS LUNCH, MR. DITHERS.

BUT I'D FEEL BETTER IF YOU'D LET ME PAY MY HALF.

IN THAT CASE, DAGWOOD- I'LL MAKE YOU FEEL REAL GOOD.

YOU CAN PAY MY HALF TOO!

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VANCE

2-25

-By Alan Truscott

Aggressive bidding and well-judged play were needed to land a slam on the diagramed deal. West opened the bidding with one spade, and North had to choose between a takeout double and a cue-bid of two spades.

His choice was the double, partly because partnership methods reserve the cue-bid for purposes other than to show great strength.

With a five-card holding headed by the queen, South naturally responded to one spade, whether or not West showed diamonds at this point, North had a problem. The routine course was a cue-bid of two spades, showing great power and asking South, to further describe his hand.

However, there was a good case for an immediate jump to six clubs. North could reckon that a slam would be a reasonable proposition if South held a five-card club suit, or even four including the queen, so he decided to go straight to slam.

In six clubs South had a prob-

lem when West led a high spade and then shifted to the singleton trump, which South won with the ten in his hand. There were several possible plays.

South's main chance, however, is a four-club heart division. He could, for example, ruff spades twice, using a trump to re-enter his hand for the second spade, then cash the heart ace in dummy and ruff a low heart. With a normal heart division this would produce 12 tricks.

But he can do slightly better. He should cash the top heart immediately, and if they break 4-3, three he does not need to establish the fifth heart. He can simply cross-ruff to make 11 tricks.

The immediate heart play has no disadvantages, and one advantage over ruffing the second round - of hearts - it guards against the actual distribution. West cannot follow to the third heart, but he cannot ruff, so South simply cross-ruffs.

Notice that if West had shifted to a heart instead of a club, South would have had to play exactly one round of trumps to himself and then continue with heart winners.

WEST (D) EAST

♠ AKJ103	♥ 76
♦ J5	♦ 107432
♥ K843	♦ 1096
♣ 5	♣ 432

SOUTH NORTH

♠ Q8432	♥ 8
♦ 5	♦ Q5
♥ Q10876	♣ 5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	E	R	I	A	R	J	A	V	A
O	P	E	N	A	D	E	B	I	A
R	O	A	D	S	T	E	B	I	A
R	O	A	D	S	T	E	B	I	A
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A	B	C	A	T	E	G	U	L	A
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B	A	R	R	E					
O	R	G	A	N					
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DENNIS THE MENACE



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

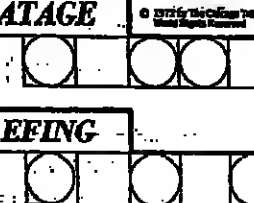
ATAGE © 1975 by The Children's Edition
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MOCNOM [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here _____



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

CALCUTT,4

By Geoffrey Moorhouse. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
376 Pages. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

GEOFFREY MOORHOUSE, an English journalist known for his earlier study of 20th-century monasticism, "Against All Reason," has in this "full-length profile" of Calcutta brought East and West together. His Calcutta remains a very Eastern, or at least an Indian, city, but with so many parallels to any large urban center as to make the dweller of one, New York say, finish a little in apprehension. It would not take overly much, judging from the experience of Calcutta, for a city, strained in every direction, to cave in at the center or for an unhappy combination of economic hardship, revolutionary rhetoric and an explosive incident to loose a wave of resentment and violence that will make past American riots seem like a Maypole roundelay. This is not to predict imminent disaster. There are powerful differences between Calcutta and New York or Chicago. But reading Mr. Moorhouse's book and keeping such incidents as the Montreal policemen's strike in mind make us see that it can happen here. We see it especially in the way we shrug off social crimes such as the scandals surrounding residential building that will make past American riots seem like a Maypole roundelay. This is not to predict imminent disaster. There are powerful differences between Calcutta and New York or Chicago. But reading Mr. Moorhouse's book and keeping such incidents as the Montreal policemen's strike in mind make us see that it can happen here. We see it especially in the way we shrug off social crimes such as the scandals surrounding residential building that will make past American riots seem like a Maypole roundelay.

It is these that help induce that cynical despair that brings down this house. For "Calcutta" shows that greater than the deficiencies of the city is the failure of individual responsibility. The worst part about the indifference of those who should be responsible is that it sweeps away the hopes of those too poor to hold on to anything else.

Calcutta is a city where, in the words of Oliver Goldsmith, "the words of accumulation and amenity decay." As is true of many other places over the globe, extreme wealth and extreme poverty exist side by side. But the extremes in Calcutta are so shocking that one reads these pages in disbelief. It is easier to forgive unbelieved wealth than to accustom oneself to the limitless poverty. This crowding of so many humans together (Calcutta is four times as dense as New York), the absence of sanitary standards, the always threatening epidemics, the use of so many open privies and drains, the danger of polluted drinking water, the hunger and malnutrition, the absence of adequate medical services make for a combination beyond the imagination of someone who hasn't been there to grasp. It is sometimes even hard to die decently. One of the more sickening descriptions in a book that has its share of repulsive incidents tells how some families are forced to provide burial for their dead simply slide them into the river. Days later the bleached bodies wash ashore to become food for dogs.

Add to these an absence of the simplest municipal conveniences—bridges, roads, public transportation—and power, corruption and inefficiency in administration and it is remarkable that Calcutta hasn't suffered even more than it has from riots and the breakdown of order. The fact is that these breakdowns have been serious and frequent enough to make every man think twice before taking off for a short jaunt.

Mr. Moorhouse is a modern historian who brings moral judgments to his history and is as severe in his condemnation of past failures as he is of recent shortcomings. He does not spare the Indians of today or yesterday, but he comes down hardest on the English, who, he believes, combined racist arrogance with cold indifference in the administration of the city. The point he makes again and again is that Calcutta, like so many other parts of British India, was never run for the benefit of the people who lived there. The number of Englishmen was always small, but they made sure that the laws were designed to protect their comfort and privileges, among which was the siphoning off of Indian wealth. They lived in Calcutta, but were never of it and could not have cared less whether it flourished or died. Thus by the time the English was forced out, the city was left in a state that made its present condition inevitable.

"Calcutta" is not one long Jeremiad though. The author summons up all the color, the variety and ceaseless activity of the place. By working backward and forward in time, he gives us a slice of the city's history: the English who ran it, the Indians who objected early, those who worked with the Europeans and those who worked later for independence. The driving impulse for independence came from the educated and the well-to-do, some of whom had been to British schools. As has been remarked by others, inculcating this spirit may be England's most important legacy to the Indians.

The author is canny also in capturing the physical aspects of the city, its streets, parks, monuments and buildings and especially the archaic Victorian reproductions in a tropical climate. The buildings express better than all else the thinking of the official Englishman who wanted to brush away all that was native and to set up a little England halfway around the globe. He offers, too, a quick survey of Calcutta's commercial activities, its potentialities and its strengths, which are considerable. The city's recent history has been feverish. It has consisted of a series of ruling Communist governments that appear to be encouraging violence and lawlessness on the ground that if the government can be brought down entirely, one of the Chinese-oriented Communist parties would take over.

"Calcutta" is not likely to be welcomed by the city's Chamber of Commerce or drum up a big tourist trade. But it is so effective and tactile in conveying the feel of the place that a visit may—almost—not be necessary.

Mr. Leask is a *New York Times* book critic.

By Will Weng

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In Premature Signing

Collegiate Group Sues ABA, Player

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The National Collegiate Athletic Association filed a \$216,663 suit yesterday against former Villanova "All-American" basketball player Howard Porter, and the American Basketball Association in Common Pleas Court of Media, Pa.

The suit, announced by the NCAA executive director, Walter Byers, seeks to enjoin the ABA from concealing further secret signings of college players with remaining eligibility.

The NCAA asked for general and special damages totaling \$116,663 from the ABA and Porter.

On Feb. 4, 1971, Porter signed a notarized affidavit, testifying that he had not signed a professional contract. The NCAA and Villanova thus allowed him to continue his college eligibility.

Porter went on to lead Villanova to second place in the 1971 NCAA championship in Houston. It later was determined that Porter had signed a professional contract Dec. 16, 1970. Villanova forfeited its place in the NCAA tournament and its share of the receipts, \$72,347.

Although the NCAA has had many legal suits brought against it, yesterday's action is the first ever to be inaugurated by the NCAA.

Byers said he thought similar secret signings this season were "not only possible, but probable." He added, however, that the NCAA had no individual under investigation.

Byers released a statement by Earl M. Ramer, president of the NCAA and a University of Tennessee professor of education, which read:

"The NCAA does not contest the right of any person to sign a professional contract, however much we deplore the interruption of academic progress and the havoc wreaked upon a carefully built team by the loss of a star player. But it will take any course available to force disclosure of such signings to protect the integrity of college basketball's conference races and national tournaments. We believe there are other cases similar to Porter's, hence our need for injunctive relief."

"One place of the four 1971 finalists has been vacated; seemingly another soon may be due to concealment of signings by the ABA. Such actions by the league can seriously damage even such a prestigious event as the NCAA basketball championship."

"A professional team has accomplished its goal when a player is signed. For it to further conspire to keep such signing secret can be interpreted only as a deliberate attempt to damage college basketball."

McDaniels' comment about another team possibly vacating its place in the national tournament was a reference to Jim McDaniel and Western Kentucky.

Byers admitted the NCAA soon might file suit against the ABA and McDaniel, who led Western Kentucky to a third-place finish in the 1971 tournament. McDaniel recently left the Carolina Panthers of the ABA for the Seattle SuperSonics of the National Basketball Association.

Porter is playing for the Chicago Bulls of the NBA. Previously, he had signed to play in the ABA, and the Pittsburgh Condors said they held the contract.

Art Mahan, athletic director at Villanova, said it would be "imprudent to comment" on the case now that it was in court.

The suit alleges that the "ABA," with intent to deceive and defraud the NCAA, aided and abetted athletes to deceive and defraud the NCAA, by intentionally, willfully, knowingly, maliciously and falsely representing that such student-athletes had not signed contracts or agreed to play professional basketball in the ABA.

Mr. Porter assured both the NCAA and Villanova, verbally and in writing, that he had not signed. "The NCAA," Mr. Porter's "Jack" Dolph, ABA commissioner, word, and accepted Porter as being eligible for the championship.

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Florida State Streaks To Probable NCAA Bid

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UPI).—A seven-minute surge decided a National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament berth.

That's the time 1971-ranked Florida State needed to break open a close game with interstate rival Jacksonville and move on to a 90-61 victory last night.

The two clubs entered the game knowing that the winner virtually was assured of an NCAA at-large berth. And for most of the game it looked as if Jacksonville would be making a return trip.

But with 11 minutes 53 seconds remaining—in the game and Jacksonville leading 82-64, Roland Garrett, a 6-foot-6 senior, sparked a 15-1 Florida State burst that crushed the Dolphins. Garrett finished with 19 points, eight of them during the deciding surge. David Brent, Jacksonville's 7-foot center, had 16 points to lead the Dolphins.

Jacksonville will settle for a berth in the National Tournament in New York. In other action involving ranked teams, No. 3 North Carolina routed Georgia Tech, 97-66; Louisville, ranked fifth, ripped Cincinnati, 92-73; No. 7 South Carolina beat 1970-ranked Toledo, 94-72; and Virginia, No. 10, stopped Pittsburgh, 84-74.

Jim Price and Mike Lawhon each scored 13 points in the second half to lead Louisville over Cincinnati. Price finished with 25 points and Lawhon had 18 while Derek Dickey led Cincinnati with 22.

Elkner Leads Gamecocks

Tom Riker scored 25 points and Danny Traylor added 21 as South Carolina routed smaller Toledo. Kevin Joyce scored 13 of his 19 points in the first half to help the Gamecocks to a commanding 51-27 lead.

Scott McDaniel and Barry Ratchell hit 22 points each in Virginia's triumph over Pittsburgh, the Cavaliers' 20th victory of the season.

Elsewhere, Otis Johnson scored 15 points to pass the 1,000-point career mark as Temple clobbered Rhode Island, 108-64, and Ron Righter's 35-foot jump shot with 26 seconds left gave Duke a 74-73 overtime victory over North Carolina State. Chuck Crist intercepted a pass with eight seconds left and drove in for the winning basket to enable Penn State to defeat West Virginia, 80-79, and Greg Tobin's 29 points carried Syracuse to an 87-30 victory over Seton Hall.

The game was halted by the action of throwing a punch at Syracuse player Mark Wadach. St. Joseph's (Pa.), with Mike Benton collecting 21 points, downed American University, 59-53, and Carl Jackson and Glen Price combined for 53 points in St. Bonaventure's 85-77 triumph over Canisius. Jack Wojdowski led a comeback in the last three minutes that enabled Diquette to beat Detroit, 70-65.

Bill McInnes was Britain's high scorer with 18 points. Tony Wilson tallied 15 points and Mel Capaldi and Willie Cameron had 10 each for the losers.

Jimmy Hegmann and Cleveland Royster led Niagara with 14 each.

Niagara led, 49-39, at the half, but its speed and shooting proved too much for the British squad in the last 20 minutes.

Bill McInnes was Britain's high scorer with 18 points. Tony Wilson tallied 15 points and Mel Capaldi and Willie Cameron had 10 each for the losers.

Jimmy Hegmann and Cleveland Royster led Niagara with 14 each.

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Jimmy Hegmann and Cleveland Royster led Niagara with 14 each.

White Sox Make Allen The Right Money Offer

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Chicago club judges Richie Allen on what he does for us on the field. White Sox manager Chuck Tanner declared last winter, after the Chicago deal pitcher Tommy John and infielder Steve Humble to Los Angeles for the 29-year-old singer.

The Chicago club must be expecting a lot.

"Call Me Dick" Allen agreed yesterday to a 1972 contract for more than \$100,000, making him the highest-paid player in the White Sox 71-year history. He is expected in Chicago's Sarasota, Fla., training camp within the next few days for formal signing.

Allen, who spent seven tumultuous seasons with the Philadelphia Phillies, will be playing for his fourth club in four seasons. He hit 23 home runs and drove in 90 runs with the Dodgers in 1971.

Allen was presumably content, a couple of other prominent American League sluggers were not—at least, not yet.

Harmone Kilbreth is one of eight Minnesota Twins still unsigned, while Frank Howard is not expected in the Texas Rangers' training camp for "quite a while," according to general manager Joe Burke.

The Twins do not expect too much trouble signing Kilbreth. The 35-year-old star earned \$10,000 last year, and is expected to agree to a raise of about \$10,000.

Howard, however, is another story.

After a big year—44 homers, 126 runs batted in—in 1970, Howard approved a \$120,000 contract. Now he's coming off his least productive season in five years—26 homers, 83 RBI and a 279 batting average—and the club is adding him to take the maximum 20 percent cut.

Howard, meanwhile, is asking for a raise.

"We aren't even in the same ball park," Burke said. "I don't expect him for quite a while, maybe as long as three weeks."

As for pitchers, the American League's two best—Mickey Lolich and Vida Blue—are still unsigned.

Lolich, a 25-game winner last year, reportedly wants a three-year contract while the Detroit Tigers' policy calls for single-year pacts. One source says both sides are close to \$60,000 in the current talks.

Blue, a 24-game winner in 1971, had a contract for less than \$15,000 last year. He is asking for \$60,000 this year. The Oakland Athletics are offering \$50,000.

San Francisco pitcher Juan Marichal and Jerry Johnson remained absent from camp, although manager Charlie Fox said he spoke with Marichal—San Diego's Domingo—by phone and "Juan assured me three would be no trouble over the contract."

Don May came off the bench to help Atlanta break out of its scoring slump and beat Phoenix, 120-118, in the Hawks' last game. The Hawks had not scored more than 92 points in their last two games.

Seattle beat Detroit, 97-86, as Spencer Hayward, who got 20 of his game-high 39 points in the first half, paced the SuperSonics to a 49-38 half-time lead.

ABA Standings

ABA Standings

ABA Standings

ABA Standings



TO THE OLD WORLD—The France, the Constellation and the Chanegger, all 12-meter yachts owned by Baron Marcel Rich of France, are being towed from Newport to Providence, R.I. The yachts, to be used by the baron in an attempt to win the America's Cup, will be shipped to Copenhagen, where they will participate in practice runs under the guidance of Danish yachtsman Paul Elvström.

Rockets Win 1st of Season From Lakers

WACO, Texas, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Houston Rockets, led by the shooting of Elvin Hayes, scored their first victory of the season over the Los Angeles Lakers, 115-110, in a National Basketball Association game last night.

The Rockets' victory was no match for the Lakers in the first half of Houston shot to a 60-42 half-time lead. Then Jerry West and Gail Goodrich sparked a Los Angeles surge which put it ahead, 96-93. The Lakers though couldn't maintain the momentum.

Hayes scored 33 points for Houston while West had 36 and Goodrich 32 for the Lakers.

Royals 112, Trail Blazers 106

Nate Archibald scored a career-high 55 points leading Cincinnati to its third straight victory, 110-108 over Portland.

Archibald hit 20-of-31 shots from the field and 15-of-19 free throws. He also added seven assists.

Celtics 113, Cavaliers 111

Jo Jo White's 15-foot jump shot with 13 seconds left gave Boston a 113-111 victory over Cleveland.

The Celtics, who led 87-61 with 3 minutes 44 seconds left in the third quarter, fought off a Cleveland rally as the Cavaliers tied the score at 108-108 with 1:47 left and knotted the count again at 111 with 32 seconds remaining.

Hawks 120, Suns 118

Don May came off the bench to help Atlanta break out of its scoring slump and beat Phoenix, 120-118, in the Hawks' last game.

Seattle beat Detroit, 97-86, as Spencer Hayward, who got 20 of his game-high 39 points in the first half, paced the SuperSonics to a 49-38 half-time lead.

NBA Standings

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WHA Reportedly Offers \$750,000 Toronto Goalie Parent May Switch Leagues

TORONTO, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Goolie Bernie Parent, possibly playing his final season with Toronto, turned in a shutout last night as the Maple Leafs beat the Pittsburgh Penguins, 2-0.

Parent, who reportedly is ready to sign with the Miami Seabreeze of the newly formed World Hockey Association for \$750,000 for next year, stopped 34 shots last night.

Earlier this week, Lester Patrick, general manager of Miami, said Parent had agreed to a multiyear contract, thus becoming the first National Hockey League player to jump to the new league. Patrick said the formal signing would take place Sunday and the details of the contract would be revealed.

Parent, 26, is one of the best young goalkeepers in the NHL. He played 1 1/2 years for the Philadelphia Flyers before being traded to Toronto Jan. 31, 1971. Howard Casper, a Philadelphia attorney representing Parent, said, "Bernie will get his money even if the Miami franchise does not operate, or if the whole league does not operate."

There are reports Parent will also get a boat and house. The WHA is scheduled to begin play next season.

"By the time the five years are up," said Casper, "he'll be a millionaire or very close to it. By the time he's 31 he'll never have to work another day unless he wants to."

The attorney said he expected the Maple Leafs to take Parent to court, but he said he believed he could win the case because "Bernie has no contract with Toronto."

Parent earns an estimated \$40,000 a year with the Maple Leafs.

In Toronto, the NHL president, Clarence Campbell, when told of the Miami announcement, said:

"I'll be impressed when he gets the dough."

"Never mind even when he signs a contract with them. That still doesn't mean he's got the money."

In Philadelphia, Casper said he represented 40 to 50 NHL players seeking deals with the WHA. He said half the Flyers and a substantial number of Maple Leafs were being handled by his office.

Casper said at least a half dozen other NHL stars were close to WHA deals.

Sabres 2, Black Hawks 1

Buffalo, in last place in the East, scored two third-period goals to defeat Chicago, the Western leaders, 2-1.

Rangers 4, Maple Leafs 3

Jean Ratelle, who scored two goals Tuesday night, tallied one assisted on two others as New York extended its unbeaten streak to 10 games with a 4-3 triumph over Philadelphia.

The Flyers, trailing 4-1, scored two goals in the first five minutes of the third period. But the Rangers protected their one-goal lead to boost their win-loss-tied record in the last 10 games to 8-0-2.

Liquori Hurts Heel Again, Out of Mile

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP).—Marty Liquori, still ailing from a heel injury, withdrew yesterday from the mile race in Friday's Amateur Athletic Union meet at Madison Square Garden.

Liquori, America's top mile runner, said "the weakened" his left foot in a workout in the snow Sunday.

"Then, on Monday, while I was working out at Swarthmore (Pa.) College indoors, it just gave out from under me," he said. "It should be all right in three days, but I'm definitely out of the meet."

Boxer Insists He Lost Bout After Threat

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Detroit boxer Jim Christopher says he lost a match to Canadian heavyweight champion George Chuvalo here Monday because his life was threatened, Manitoba Recreation Minister Larry Desjardins said today.

Desjardins said Christopher made the statement to a Winnipeg lawyer last night, and the statement was turned over to the Manitoba Provincial Boxing Commission.

The government is also investigating another fight on the same Monday night program here in which a Toronto boxer, Stewart Gray, died of head injuries after being knocked out by Al Spinks.

The minister read Christopher's statement which said: "It was a guy who went to my room in the Marlborough Hotel and who said if I wanted to go back to Detroit alive the fight would be over in two (rounds) (which is what happened)."

Christopher's statement was made after he had been threatened by a man who said he would kill him if he did not fight Chuvalo.

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